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COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WORCESTER.

SIXTIETH
ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE
Health of the City

BY

A. J. B. GRIFFIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

1933.

WORCESTER:

EBENEZER BAYLIS & SON LTD., THE TRINITY PRESS.

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Public Health Committee.

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 The Mayor (Councillor A. E. Looker, J.P.).
 Alderman H. A. Leicester, J.P.
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 Councillor Lady K. M. D. Atkins.
 Mrs. Councillor C. S. Buckle.
 Councillor R. M. Beach-Hicks.
 Councillor Henry Baker.
 Councillor Thomas Duckworth.
 Councillor William Geo. Day, J.P.
 Councillor R. R. Fairbairn, J.P.
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 Mrs. Councillor R. Palmer, M.B.E., J.P.
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 Mrs. Councillor M. Urry.
 Councillor George Edward Wells.

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 Mrs. Councillor C. S. Buckle.
 Councillor Henry Baker.
 Councillor Thomas Duckworth.
 Councillor R. R. Fairbairn, J.P.
 Miss Councillor D. M. E. Ogilvy, M.B.E., J.P.
 Mrs. Councillor R. Palmer, J.P.
 Councillor F. L. Spalding, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Accounts Sub-Committee.

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Councillor H. Baker.

Councillor R. M. Beach-Hicks.

Councillor R. R. Fairbairn, J.P.

Miss Councillor D. M. E. Ogilvy, M.B.E., J.P.

Mrs. Councillor E. M. O'Brien.

Mrs. Councillor R. Palmer, J.P.

Councillor W. H. Probert.

Councillor W. Shakespeare.

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Alderman H. A. Leicester, J.P.

Miss E. M. Jacomb.

Mrs. Councillor R. Palmer, J.P.

Councillor B. Frank Stratford.

Miss James.

Lady Middlemore.

Miss Jessie Tree.

Mrs. Councillor M. Urry.

Public Health Staff.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER			A. J. B. Griffin, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH	-	-	Miss Marion Andrews, M.D., D.P.H.
PUBLIC VACCINATOR	-	-	Mr. W. G. Bennett, LL.B., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.*
VACCINATOR, MUNICIPAL HOMES HOSPITAL	-	-	Mr. S. C. Legge, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond.*
DENTAL OFFICER	-	-	Mr. M. J. Matley Moore L.D.S., R.C.S.*
PUBLIC ANALYST	-	-	Mr. C. C. Duncan, F.I.C., F.C.S.*†
VETERINARY INSPECTORS	-		Major E. Franklin, M.R.C.V.S.* Mr. H. B. Hiles, M.R.C.V.S.*
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR	-		Mr. Ralph Taylor.†§
ASSISTANT SANITARY	-	-	Mr. P. L. Parsons.†§
INSPECTORS	-	-	Mr. H. Jackson.†
MATRON, CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL	-	-	Miss N. Glew.
TUBERCULOSIS NURSE	-	-	NURSE M. W. COTTERILL.¶**

HEALTH VISITORS	-	-	Miss E. O. Digby.¶ Miss S. E. Howard.¶ Miss F. A. Moore.¶ Miss A. Steele.¶††
SENIOR CLERK	-	-	Mr. P. M. Christian.
ASSISTANT CLERKS	-	-	Mr. J. Everett. Mr. F. W. Whitehouse. Mr. G. F. Johnson.
MATERNITY AND CHILD WEL- FARE CENTRE CLERKS	-	-	Miss H. Bale.|| Miss D. Ellery.|| Miss E. Stevenson.*
DISINFECTORS, ETC.	-	-	Mr. C. A. Webb, Jr. Mr. A. Payne
MANAGER, PUBLIC SLAUGHTER- HOUSES	-	-	Mr. W. Haworth.‡§
<i>Public Bathing Pavilions</i>			
ATTENDANTS	-	-	Mr. C. A. Webb, Senr.* Mrs. C. Robinson.*
VACCINATION OFFICER	-	-	Mr. E. H. Rea.*

*Part-time only.

†Services utilised by arrangement with County Council.

‡Inspector's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

§Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for inspecting Meat and Other Foods.

||Joint appointment—M. & C.W. and School Medical Service.

¶Trained Nurse and Certificate of Midwives Board.

††New Health Visitors Certificate.

**State Registered by Examination.

Summary of Vital Statistics.

The following represent the chief vital statistics for the year, viz:—

					Compared with those of England and Wales.	
Estimated Population	-	-	-	-	52,360	
Birth Rate	-	-	-	-	14.1	14.4
Recorded Death Rate	-	-	-	-	13.2	12.3
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000						
Births	-	-	-	-	60.8	64.0
Death Rate from principal In-						
fectious Diseases	-	-	-	-	0.76	0.76
Respiratory Death Rate	-	-	-	-	1.52	
Phthisis Death Rate	-	-	-	-	0.78	0.687(1932)
Cancer Death Rate	-	-	-	-	1.66	1.41(1932)

*The Sixtieth Report of the
Medical Officer of Health
being that for the year 1933.*

*To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and
Councillors of the County of the City of Worcester.*

Mr. Mayor, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the City for the Year 1933; and my fourth report as your Medical Officer of Health.

The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of the City's population is given as 52,360, and upon this figure the vital statistics have been calculated.

The Death Rate was 13.2, a reduction of .5 on the previous year: the rate for England and Wales was 12.3

The Birth rate was 14.1 a reduction on 1932 of .6 and the lowest birth-rate ever recorded.

The Infantile Death Rate was 60.8 per 1,000 births; a slight reduction on the rate for 1932. The rate for England and Wales was 64.0.

The Influenza epidemic of December 1932 continued into the early part of 1933, but fortunately was not marked during 1933 by any serious mortality.

The incidence of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria was low.

The year has been one of steady routine work and no new programmes have been initiated.

Apart from the Slaughter of Animals Act, no fresh legislation has added to the duties of the Health Committee.

The scope of the work at the City Isolation Hospital has been widened and the long needed extensions to the Hospital administrative Block are now in hand.

To improve the efficiency of the public medical services much however, remains to be done. Co-ordination of public medical services, provision of a new Maternity and Child Welfare Centre—preferably combined with a Tuberculosis and School Clinic—better facilities for X-Ray of Dispensary and Sanatorium patients, are some of the matters requiring early consideration, but executive work crowds out administrative duties and progress is likely to be held up until some further medical assistance is forthcoming.

I am indebted to the staff who have worked loyally and well throughout a very busy year, and would wish to acknowledge the co-operation freely given by Officers of other Departments.

To Members of the Health Committee and the Mental Deficiency Act Committee, I would offer sincere thanks for their continued support in all matters concerning the health of the citizens.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. J. B. GRIFFIN,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION "A"

Statistics and Social Conditions.

Area (in acres)	5,393
Population (Census 1931)	50,497
Registrar General's estimate	52,360
Rateable Value	£334,483
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,340
Live Births:—	
Total	
M.	
F.	
Legitimate	710
Illegitimate	30
	12
	18
	740
Birth Rate	14.6
Still Births, 33; Rate per 1,000 live births	40.4
Deaths, 693; Death Rate	13.2
Percentage of total deaths of deaths occurring in Institutions	34.3
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth:—	
From Sepsis	1
From Other Causes	2
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births	60.8

Social Conditions.

Population.—The estimated mid-year population was 52,360, or an increase of 240 over 1932.

Reference to the graph on page 15 shows that birth and death rates are tending to co-incide and so produce a stationary population. Emigration and immigration would not appear to have appreciably affected the population; although I incline to the view that the housing facilities provided by the Council have tended toward immigration to the City.

Some 15 per cent of the total population now live in Council-provided houses, with consequent improvement in social conditions.

Worcester depends for its prosperity upon a variety of industries and is in consequence less affected by unemployment than are towns mainly dependent upon a single industry.

The maximum unemployment figure was 3,454 in January as compared with a maximum of 3,065 in December 1932, and the minimum was 2,074 in August as compared with a minimum of 2,477 in July, 1932.

Meteorology.

Daily observations are made at the City Waterworks and for the following details I am indebted to the City Engineer.

The highest temperature was 87 degrees Fahrenheit which figure was reached on August 7th and 23rd, and the lowest temperature was 20 degrees Fahrenheit on January 23rd. Rain fell on 155 days, a rain day being one on which not less than .01 inches of rain are recorded.

The following tables give particulars of the rainfall throughout the year, and the annual fall for the past 20 years. The year 1933 was unusually sunny and the rainfall only about two-thirds normal.

1933			No. of Rain Days		Rainfall for Month
January	..	..	17	..	1.87
February	..	..	14	..	2.61
March	..	..	15	..	1.90
April	..	..	8	..	0.82
May ..	..	..	14	..	1.36
June	..	..	15	..	1.61
July	..	..	10	..	1.08
August	..	..	9	..	0.68
September	..	..	11	..	1.40
October	..	..	18	..	3.01
November	..	..	13	..	0.74
December	..	..	11	..	0.53
Total			155		17.61

Comparison of Rainfall for the past 20 Years:—

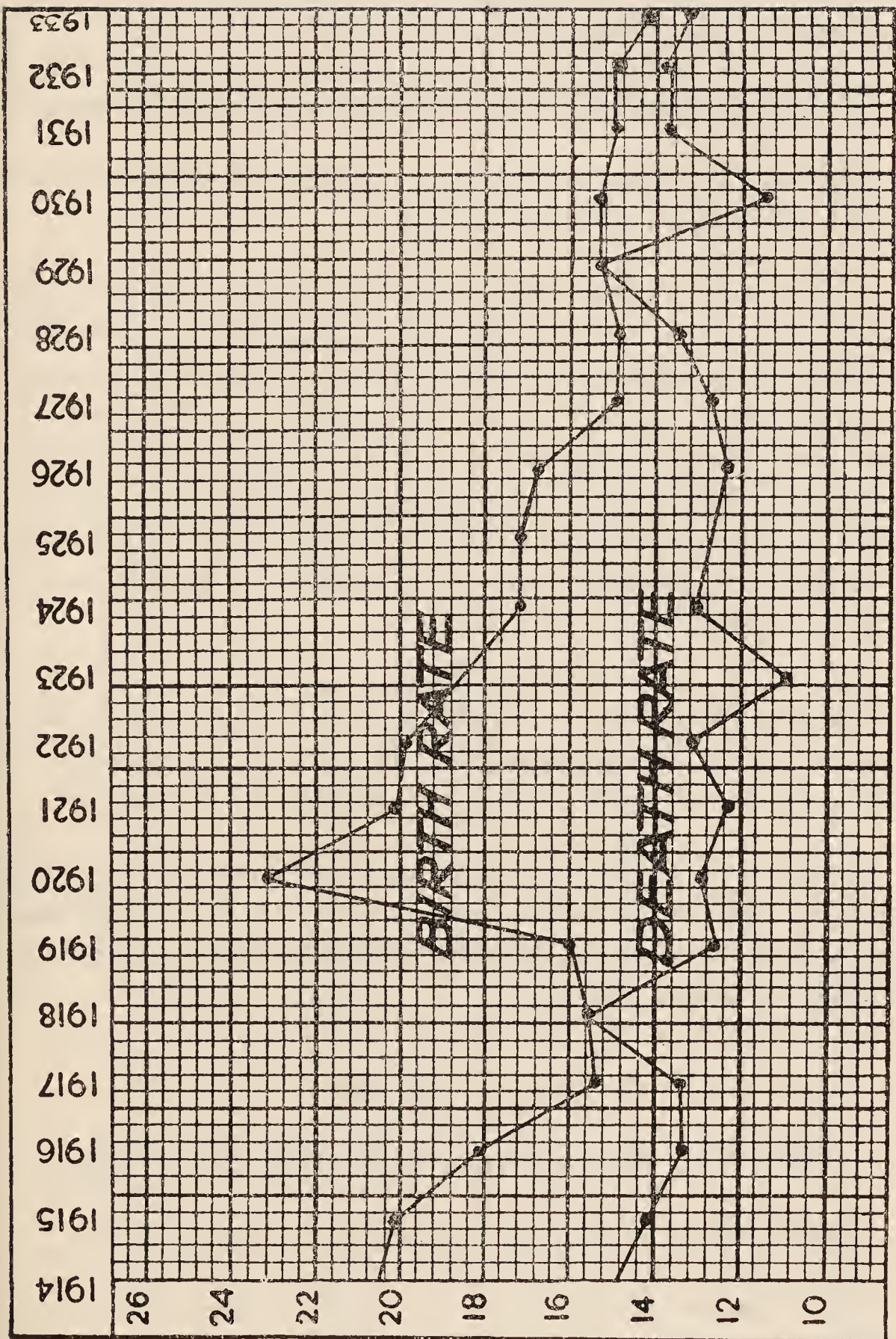
1914	..	..	24.11	inches
1915	..	..	31.60	„
1916	..	..	25.29	„
1917	..	..	21.18	„

1918	..	..	20.47	inches
1919	..	..	24.84	„
1920	..	..	25.62	„
1921	..	..	16.08	„
1922	..	..	26.07	„
1923	..	..	26.74	„
1924	..	..	33.22	„
1925	..	..	23.75	„
1926	..	..	25.04	„
1927	..	..	30.52	„
1928	..	..	25.09	„
1929	..	..	26.54	„
1930	..	..	31.08	„
1931	..	..	27.08	„
1932	..	..	30.39	„
1933	..	..	17.61	„

Births.—There were 780 births registered as having taken place within the City. Of these 63 were to non-residents. There were 23 births elsewhere to persons normally resident within the City. The corrected number of births was thus 740, and the rate was 14.7 compared with an average for the preceding 10 years of 16.33.

The cost of social services falls heavily upon the upper and middle classes, and the associated decline in the birth rate in these classes is a matter of national moment.

Deaths.—742 deaths were registered within the City. From these must be deducted 91 deaths of non-residents and to them added 42 deaths of city residents occurring elsewhere.



The recorded death rate was 13.2 compared with an average for the preceding 10 years of 13.16.

Excluding deaths of infants, the mean age at death was 65.

Details of causes of deaths at varying age periods are tabulated at the end of the report.

Graph No. 1 illustrates birth and death rates for the past 20 years. It will be noted how the difference between the birth and death rates, indicative of the natural increase of population, which twenty years ago was well marked, is fast becoming negligible, so that if present tendencies continue, the City will shortly have a stationary or even a declining population—a factor of considerable importance in education, housing or other municipal activities and developments.

Infant Mortality.—There were 45 deaths of infants under 1 year, giving a rate of 60.8 per 1,000 births. Of these deaths 20 were of children less than 1 month old.

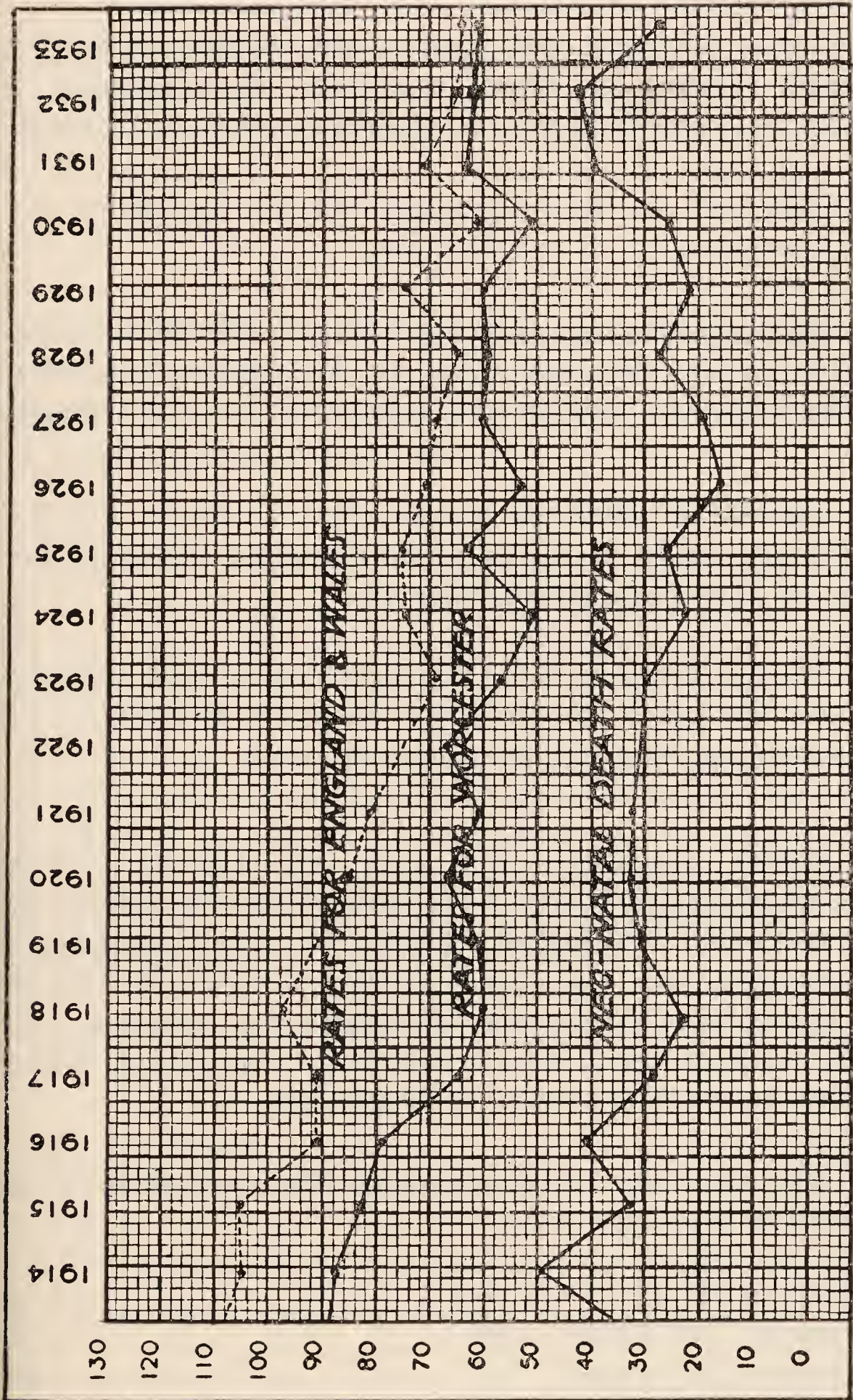
Graph No. 2 compares the Infant Mortality Rate with that for England and Wales over the past 20 years, and also indicates Worcester's Neo-Natal Death Rate (i.e. deaths of infants below one month) for the same period.

SECTION "B"

General Provision of Health Services.

Staff.—Details of Staff are shown on pages 5 & 6.

Dr. Mabyn Read, who for many months had been unable, through illness, to carry out his duties at the City



Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium, finally resigned in April. During his illness and since his resignation his work has been carried on by the Medical Officer of Health.

The staff has been augmented by the appointment, so far temporarily, of an office boy.

The appointment of Slaughterhouse Manager held by Mr. Underwood, was filled on his Superannuation by Mr. Scrivener, and on his resignation, by Mr. Haworth.

Specialist Medical Staff.—Mr. T. Bates, F.R.C.S. continues to be in charge of the Venereal Diseases Clinic at the Worcester Royal Infirmary.

Mr. N. Duggan, F.R.C.S. continues to take charge of cases of surgical tuberculosis at Newtown Hospital, and to be Surgeon for the Orthopaedic Scheme.

Home Nursing.—The City and County Nursing Institution provides for the nursing of patients in their own homes; and on behalf of the Council carries out duties in connexion with the home nursing of cases of Measles, Tuberculosis, Pneumonia. For these and certain services the Council pay a subsidy which for the period 1933 to 1938 has been increased by 30 per cent.

The following table summarises the work done during 1933 by this organisation.

Visits to Old Age Pensioners	..	..	..	10,704
Visits to "Notifiable" cases	..	..	..	693
Visits to T.B. cases	..	..	..	970

Visits to children under school age (Pneumonia, Measles, etc.)	.. .. .	1,299
Visits to post midwifery cases	.. ..	261
		<hr/>
		13,927
		<hr/>

Poor Law Out Relief.—No changes have taken place in the staff engaged in the administration of poor law medical out-relief; a responsibility which still rests with the Public Assistance Committee.

Laboratory Facilities.—The County Analyst carries out all bacteriological and chemical analyses apart from those associated with the Venereal Diseases scheme, which are carried out at the Birmingham City Laboratory.

Formerly the Birmingham Health Department carried out such examinations for a fixed payment, irrespective of the number of specimens submitted—an arrangement which, in the past, was advantageous to Worcester. Since July 1st, 1933, this arrangement has been substituted by a scale of payment for specimens submitted.

Analytical work carried out during the year is summarised below:

Diphtheria Swabs	.. .. .	399
Sputum examined for Tubercle Bacilli	.. ..	389
Typhoid	.. .. .	16
Urine	.. .. .	15
Fluid	.. .. .	4
Faeces	.. .. .	12
Slides	.. .. .	3

Pleural Fluid	..	..	..	..	..	1
Urine and Faeces	..	..	..	..	..	12
Urine and Blood	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ringworm ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ground Water	..	..	..	..	..	1
Drugs analysed	..	..	..	..	..	10
Milk analysed	..	..	..	..	..	90
Foodstuffs analysed	..	..	..	..	..	56
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs analysed	..	..	..	..	..	11
Tap Water ..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Well Water ..	..	..	..	..	..	16

Milk for Bacteriological examination:—

For presence of Tubercle Bacilli	..	..	25
For Bacteria count	..	..	20

Specimens in connexion with Venereal Diseases referred to the Birmingham City Laboratory were as follows:—

	From Treatment Centre.	From Medical Practitioners.	Total.
For detection of Spirochettes	2	—	2
For detection of Gonococci ..	117	23	140
For Wassermann reaction ..	125	208	333
Other examinations	44	1	45
Total	288	232	520

Local Government Act, 1929.—The former Poor Law Infirmary—now styled the Municipal Homes Hospital—continues to remain in the control of the Public Assistance Committee.

The construction of the building and the character of the whole poor-law Institution as a "mixed" institution, make the question of appropriation of the hospital section or its administration by the Health Committee a singularly difficult matter, which is not simplified by the fact that a diversity of other duties prevent the Medical Officer of Health, as Principal Medical Officer to the Public Assistance Committee, from taking his share in the administration of the Municipal Homes Hospital.

The medical staff of the Public Health Department will require to be augmented before the intentions of the 1929 Act can be applied to the Municipal Homes Hospital.

Meantime, the activities of the local Voluntary Hospital, named since the visit of the Prince of Wales, the "Worcester Royal Infirmary," have been increased by the enlargement of the Hospital, which now numbers on its staff, a gynaecologist; so that the treatment of diseases of women is now being specially catered for at the Worcester Royal Infirmary.

Legislation.—The Slaughter of Animals Act, due to come into force on 1st January 1934, was dealt with by the Health Committee, who laid down conditions as to the requisite experience demanded before issue of a licence to a slaughterman.

Hospitals.—Apart from the initiation of a gynaecological department at the Worcester Royal Infirmary, no changes in the hospital services took place during the year.

The Block Grant Scheme, under which the Worcester Royal Infirmary carry out, on behalf of the Council, certain duties in connexion with school children, Maternity

and Child Welfare and Tuberculosis cases, has continued to function satisfactorily.

Ambulance Facilities.—The local branch of the British Red Cross Society provides by means of 3 ambulances, a day and night service for the removal of cases, other than those suffering from infectious diseases.

The Council give the Society a payment of up to £100 a year, according to the Societies financial position at the end of the year. A payment of £100 was made during 1933.

The Council maintains one motor ambulance for the removal of cases of infectious disease. It is expected that this will be replaced by a more modern vehicle in 1935.

Clinics and Treatment Centres, *Provided by the Council:*—

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, at 54, Lowesmoor.

MEDICAL CLINICS (including ante-natal cases)

Tuesdays &	}	from 3 p.m.
Wednesdays		

WEIGHING CLINICS

Mondays	}	from 2 p.m
Tuesdays &		
Wednesdays		

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY, BANK STREET.

MEDICAL CLINIC

Monday at 3 p.m.
Tuesday at 3 p.m.
Friday at 7.0 p.m.

SCHOOL CLINIC, TUDOR HOUSE.

Friday afternoon 3 p.m.

Provided at the Worcester Royal Infirmary by the City Council in conjunction with the Worcestershire C.C.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC

Wednesdays Women 2.15 p.m.

Men 3.15 p.m.

Saturdays Men 2.15 p.m.

Women 3.15 p.m.

(The Department is also open daily for patients' treatment under orderly's supervision.)

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

Wednesdays afternoons

MENTAL TREATMENT CLINIC

First & Third Friday afternoons
in each month.

Vaccination Acts.—No administrative changes have taken place during the year and the work done is summarised below:—

	Numbers of Successful Primary Vaccinations of persons.			Number of Successful Re-vaccinations i.e. successful vaccinations of persons who had been successfully vaccinated at some previous time.
	Under one year of age	One year and upwards	TOTAL	
DR. W. G. BENNETT ...	302	32	334	1
DR. S. C. LEGGE, (Municipal Homes) ...	—	2	2	—
Totals ...	302	34	336	1

Number of Certificates of Vaccinations received	
during the year	489
Number of Certificates of exemption received ..	250
Number of prosecutions for failure to have child	
vaccinated	2

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Welfare Centre.—Dr. Marion Andrews continues to be Medical Officer in charge of the Welfare Centre at 54, Lowesmoor.

Two medical clinics and two independent weighing clinics attended by Health Visitors are held weekly.

The premises are old, inconvenient, and unattractive, and a more modern Centre is long overdue.

Assistance is given at the Centre by a band of voluntary helpers, whose valuable help I would again acknowledge.

Provision of Milk Foods.—The supply of milk free or below cost is granted according to family means, and the demand has continued to be heavy. The net expenditure on this provision amounted to £715 as compared £562 in 1932.

Ante-Natal Care.—There has been no extension of this work during the year.

Maternity Beds.—Arrangements exist for the admission, through the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, of

“home conditions” cases, in which labour is expected to be normal, to the Municipal Homes Hospital.

It was hoped that such arrangements might, by making the pregnant mother a patient of the Health Committee, remove the prejudice against entering the Municipal Homes Hospital, which has a small but satisfactory maternity unit, and has on its nursing staff a number of qualified midwives.

I regret to report that during the year only 4 mothers took advantage of this facility.

Provision of Meals.—Improvement in employment figures is reflected in the reduced amount expended on the provision of meals.

2,840 dinners were supplied at a cost of £78 9s. 6d. as compared with 5,242 at a cost of £121 14s. 9d. during 1932.

Home Helps.—Home Helps were supplied to 133 mothers at a cost of £66 5s. 0d.

It is a condition that Home Helps are only provided to mothers who have regularly attended the Welfare Centre with the first infant. This prevents the exploitation of this provision by mothers who are not concerned about securing advice and assistance on child welfare.

Infantile Mortality.—The infant mortality rate shows a trifling reduction on the previous year, being 60.8 as compared with 61.1. The rate for the whole of England and Wales was 64.

Of the 45 infant deaths, 20 occurred during the first month.

The neo-natal death rate (relating to the deaths of infants under 1 month old per 1,000 born) was thus 27.0. This represents an excellent reduction on the previous year's figure of 41.9.

The following table gives details of the Neo-natal Deaths during 1933:—

Disease	Age Groups.		
	Under 1 day	Under 1 week	Under 1 month
Prematurity	6	3	1
Debility	1	1	—
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	1
Lobular Pneumonia ..	—	—	1
Convulsions	—	1	—
Enteritis	—	—	1
Atelactasis	2	1	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	1
<hr/>			
Total ..	9	6	5
<hr/>			

Maternal Mortality.—The 3 maternal deaths recorded gave a mortality rate of 4 per 1,000 live-births, which approximates to the rate of 4.42 for England and Wales during 1932.

In a small section of population it has to be remembered that one maternal death more or less makes a considerable difference to the mortality rate. Worcester's rate has for years been consistently low.

Case 1.

This patient, carrying her thirteenth child, developed uterine haemorrhage following incomplete abortion. She was admitted to the Worcester Royal Infirmary and died unexpectedly following surgical intervention.

In passing I would point out that cases of abortion swell the maternal mortality figures, and this condition whether accidentally, but even more so when criminally begun, is liable to be fraught with dangerous consequences to the mother.

Case 2.

This patient developed haemorrhage before delivery. Labour was complicated by further haemorrhage and terminated in delivery of a still-born infant. Puerperal Fever eventuated, and despite all treatment, including blood transfusion, the patient died.

Case 3.

This patient died from puerperal fever.

All three cases were treated in the Worcester Royal Infirmary, where cases of difficult labour and puerperal fever are treated on behalf of the Council under the Block Grant Scheme.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

The one notified case of Puerperal Fever proved fatal.

Puerperal Pyrexia is defined as "any febrile condition (other than a condition which is required to be notified as

Puerperal Fever) occurring in a woman within 21 days after childbirth or miscarriage in which a temperature of 100.4F. or more has been sustained during a period of 24 hours or has recurred during that period," and is compulsorily notifiable.

Not infrequently the rise of temperature is due to a cause unconnected with confinement.

Six cases were notified 2 of which were County cases nursed in the Worcester Royal Infirmary. Of the four cases belonging to the City, one was nursed at the Worcester Royal Infirmary.

The ultimate diagnoses of these notified cases belonging to the City were as follows:—

Endometritis	..	..	..	1
Vulvitis	..	..	..	1
Streptococcal Endometritis	..			1
No ascertained casuse	..		..	1

Midwives Acts.—13 Midwives notified their intention to practice and conducted 738 cases alone or with doctors.

In connexion with their practises the following notices were received:—

Stillbirths	..	..	..	41
Artificial feeding	..		..	4

Medical Aid forms sent in by midwives numbered 195,

which means that midwives called in medical assistance in one case out of every four.

While the stringency of the Central Midwives Board regulations tends to make Midwives seek medical aid more quickly and more frequently than in the past, labour is not so complicated a process that it should need to pass out of the midwives' scope in such a high percentage of cases.

Modern obstetrical teaching shows that in the absence of appreciable abnormality a policy of non-interference in labour is in the best interests of mother and child; and under such conditions midwives should resist the pressure from excited husbands and friends to "send for the doctor" when progress is not so fast as they would like.

Medical Aid.—Medical Aid Forms sent in during the year numbered 195; the causes for sending for medical aid being tabulated as follows:—

For the Mother.				For the Child.			
<i>During Pregnancy:</i>				Discharging Eyes	..	6	
Breech presentation	4			Inflamed Eyes	..	10	
Incomplete Abortion	4			Ophthalmia			
Haemorrhage	..	8		Neonatorum	....	2	
Vaginal Discharge	..	4		Prematurity	..	3	
Miscarriage	..	3		Illness of Infant	..	4	
Chorea	..	1		Infantile Debility	..	8	
	—			Convulsions	..	3	
	24			Jaundice	..	4	
				Spina Bifida	..	1	
<i>During labour or the</i>				Septic Spots	..	1	
<i>lying-in:—</i>				Deformity	..	1	
Difficult Labour	..	22		Hernia	..	1	

Albuminuria ..	5	Tongue-tie	1
Ruptured Perineum	52		
Pain and tenderness			
limbs	2		
Rise of Temperature	5		
Illness of Mother ..	5		
Rigid Perineum ..	5		
Oedema legs ..	1		
Uterine Inertia ..	15		
Prolapse Vaginal wall	1		
Nervousness ..	1		
Inflamed Breast ..	1		
Inflamed veins legs..	1		
Post-partum			
Haemorrhage ..	2		
Contracted Pelvis ..	1		
Mal-presentation ..	4		
Blood in Urine ..	1		
Adherent Placenta ..	2		
	—		—
	150		45
	—		—

The following table gives comparative statistics regarding requests for medical aid during the years 1929 to 1933:—

	Year ended 31st December				
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Total Live Births ...	785	808	823	769	740
Total Medical Help					
Calls	197	199	212	249	195
Percentage of Calls ...	25.1%	23.4%	24.8%	29.8%	25.02%
Maternal Mortality per					
1000 Live Births ...	3.82%	2.47%	3.64%	2.6%	4.0%

During the year accounts totalling £170 6s. 0d. were paid to medical practitioners on account of medical attendance of 195 cases, and of this amount £94 6s. 0d. was assessed as being recoverable from patients.

In addition, the sum of £33 14s. 6d. was paid to midwives in connexion with 35 cases: in which the parents were too poor to pay all or any portion of the midwife's fee.

Registration of Nursing Homes.—One Midwife maintaining a Nursing Home moved to premises more suitable as a mixed home and the registration was transferred to the new home.

It was not necessary to take action for any breaches of the Act.

Children Act 1908 (Section I).—As from January 1st, 1933, the legislation dealing with this section of Infant Life Protection was amended by Part V of the Children and Young Persons Act 1932, which raised the age of all children coming within the terms of the Act from seven to nine years, and stipulates that notice in writing must be given seven clear days before reception of the first infant. This provision enables inspection of the home of the intending foster-parent to be carried out before reception of the child, so that a child is not received into an unsuitable home or placed in the care of an unsuitable foster mother. Previously notice of reception was given only after the child had actually been received by the foster-mother.

160 visits were paid by Health Visitors, who act as Infant Life Protection Visitors for the purposes of the Act; so

that these children are visited at intervals of approximately 2 months; and in certain instances visits were also made by the Medical Officer of Health after consultation with Health Visitors.

Details of Boarded out children are shown below:—

Number on Register, 31st December, 1932 ..	29	
Number of children received by Foster-Mothers during 1933	7	
	—	36
Number of children removed from care of Foster-mothers during the year	8	
	—	—
Number on Register 31st December 1933 ..		28
		—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—The incidence and result of treatment of Ophthalmia Neonatorum is shown below:—

Case	Date Notified	Treated at		Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Blindness
		Home	Hospital			
	1933					
No.1	April 4th.	—	1	1	—	—
No.2	April 9th.	—	1	1	—	—
No.3	April 9th.	1	—	1	—	—
No.4	June 11th.	—	1	1	—	—
No.5	June 19th.	—	1	1	—	—
No.6	July 27th.	1	—	1	—	—
No.7	July 27th.	1	—	1	—	—
	Total ...	3	4	7	—	—

Facilities are provided by the Council under which all these cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum may be treated at the Ophthalmic Hospital.

Health Visitors.—There have been no changes in the Health Visiting Staff, but during the prolonged illness of one Health Visitor, a locum tenens was required for 3 months.

Maternity and Child Welfare Statistics, 1933.

TABLE I.

Visits paid to the Homes by the Health Visitors.

	First	Return	Total	Total 1932
A.				
To Infants under 1 year	637	5,364	6,001	6,513
„ Children 1-5 years	—	—	8,371	7,658
„ Expectant Mothers	427	525	952	915
„ Mothers after con- finement ..	—	—	86	31
Total	1,064	5,889	15,410	15,117

	Total Visits	Total 1932
B.		
To cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum	83	15
„ „ „ Puerperal Pyrexia & Fever	6	10
„ „ „ Measles & German Measles	192	6
„ „ „ Whooping Cough ..	167	88
„ „ „ Epidemic Diarrhoea ..	33	43
„ „ „ Poliomyelitis	2	4
	<hr/> 483	<hr/> 166

C.					Total Visits	Total 1932
In connection with:—						
Infant Deaths	..	..	..	..	35	34
Still Births	..	..	..	..	56	48
Boarded Out Children	..	..	..	..	160	216
Dental Cases	..	..	..	..	59	14
Other Cases	..	..	..	..	1,947	2,027
					<hr/> 2,257	<hr/> 2,339
					<hr/>	<hr/>
D.					Total Visits	Total 1932
Total Visits paid on District:—						
Group A	..	..	..	..	15,410	15,117
„ B	..	..	..	..	483	166
„ C	..	..	..	..	2,257	2,339
					<hr/> 18,150	<hr/> 17,662
					<hr/>	<hr/>

TABLE II.

Clinics held by the Medical Officer.

					Total 1933	Total 1932
1.	Number of Meetings	..	..	..	86	85
2.	Attendances:—					
	Infants under 1 year					
	First Visits	..	..	..	328	
	Return Visits	..	..	..	396	
					<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total	..	..	..	724	770
					<hr/>	<hr/>

Children 1-5 years

First Visits 48

Return Visits 310

Total	358	345
-------	----	----	----	-----	-----

Ante-Natal Women

First Visits 218

Return Visits 50

Total	268	257
-------	----	----	----	-----	-----

Post-Natal Women

First Visits —

Return Visits 207

Total	207	294
-------	----	----	----	-----	-----

Special Women

First Visits 24

Return Visits 74

Total	98	116
-------	----	----	----	----	-----

3. Total Attendances:—

Children 1,082

Women 573

Total	1,655	1,782
-------	----	----	----	-------	-------

4. Average Attendances per Clinic:—

Children 12.5

Women 6.6

Total	19.1	20.9
-------	----	----	----	------	------

TABLE III
WEIGHING CLINICS.

	South	North	West	Central	Total	Total 1932
1. Number of Meetings ..	48	47	48	48	191	188
2. Total Visits						
Infants under 1 year ..	563	971	788	1,479	3,801	3,779
Children 1-5 years ..	144	282	149	272	847	712
Total Children ..	707	1,253	937	1,751	4,648	4,491
Expectant Mothers ..	16	116	76	137	345	362
Other Women ..	247	313	217	350	1,127	1,154
Total Women ..	263	429	293	487	1,472	1,516
3. Total Attendances ..	970	1,682	1,230	2,238	6,120	6,000
4. Average Attendance per Session						
Children	14.7	26.6	19.5	36.4	24.3	23.8
Women	5.4	9.1	6.1	10.1	7.7	8.0
Total	20.1	35.7	25.6	46.5	32.0	31.8
5. First Visits						
Infants	76	98	86	153	413	451
Children	10	5	3	3	21	20
Expectant Mothers	55	60	38	63	166	153
Total	91	163	127	219	600	634

Infirmary Treatment.—83 children and 5 women were sent for treatment, of whom 36 were contributors to the Scheme, and for conditions as under:—

Orthopaedic Cases	..	..	..	10
Tonsils and Adenoids	..	..	..	8
Skins	..	..	..	4
Phimosis	..	..	..	24
Tongue tie	..	..	..	3
Hernia	..	..	..	5
Inflammation Breast	..	..	..	1
Otorrhea	..	..	..	8
Rectal Haemorrhage	..	..	..	1
Stretching of old op. scar	..	..	..	1
Naevi	..	..	..	3
Glands	..	..	..	2
Abcess of thigh	..	..	..	1
Prolapse of bowel	..	..	..	1
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	4
Rickets	..	..	..	2
Wasting	..	..	..	2
Enlarged abdomen	..	..	..	1
Osteitis	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis	..	..	..	1
Wry Neck	..	..	..	1
Boils	..	..	..	1
Stomatitis	..	..	..	1
Conditions associated with Pregnancy	..	..	..	5
Eyes (Eye Hospital)	..	..	..	6

Dinners.—At a cost of:

Total 1933				Total 1932			
Dinners		Cost		Dinners		Cost	
2,840	£78	9	6	5,242	£121	14	9
Home Helps 133	£66	5	0	138	£69		

Dental Clinic:—			Total 1933		Total 1932	
			Women	Children	Women	Children
Patients	..	..	57	46	44	26
Visits	..	..	127	55	117	28
Extractions	..	..	336	123	278	56
General Anaesthetics			14	3	11	2
Local	„	..	25	41	20	19
Fillings	..	..	5	—	2	—
Dressings	..	..	—	14	—	7
Dentures	..	..	14	—	11	—
Scale	..	..	5	—	—	—

Notification of Births and Still Births, 1933.—Of the 742 Live Births and 37 Still Births notified to us:—

Midwives notified	..	607 Live and 26 Still Births
Doctors notified	.. ..	1 „ „ 0 „ „
Maternity Nurses notified		5 „ „ 0 „ „
Parents notified	..	3 „ „ 0 „ „
Royal Infirmary notified		12 „ „ 0 „ „
Master of Workhouse notified		12 „ „ 2 „ „
Maternity Hospital notified		57 „ „ 4 „ „
South Bank Nursing Home notified	.. ..	1 „ „ 0 „ „
St. Stephens Nursing Home notified	.. ..	30 „ „ 4 „ „
St. Asaphs Nursing Home notified	.. ..	8 „ „ 1 „ „
Registrar notified	.. ..	6 „ „ 0 „ „
		—
		742
		—
		37
		—

SECTION "C."

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water.—The City Water supply continues to be drawn from the River Severn. The water is purified by downward filtration through filter beds and finally chlorinated before distribution, free chlorine being used in the proportion of 1 part to 2 millions of water.

The City Engineer kindly informs me that the approximate consumption for the year was 725,447,000 gallons—representing a supply per head per day of 36.137 gallons.

The supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity. Weekly bacteriological examination of the water is made. At no examination was *B. Coli* detected in 100 c.c. and the average of examinations gave less than 2 organisms per c.c. only.

The following analysis of a water sample taken on 3rd July, 1933 indicates the characteristics of the Water Supply.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

WATER FROM PURE WATER TANK

	Grains per Gallon	Parts per 100,000
Solids in Suspension	None	
Solids in Solution, dried at 100°C	28.0	42.0
" " Appearance	White	
" " After Ignition	23.8	34.0

Behaviour of Solids on Ignition			Browning	
Phosphates	..	..	None	
Chlorine calculated as Common				
Salt	..	..	9.8	14.0
Free and Saline Ammonia	..		0.002	0.003
Albuminoid Ammonia	..		0.005	0.0076
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	..		0.08	0.12
Nitrogen in Nitrates	..	..	Trace	
Colour	..	..	Clear	
Deposit	..	..	None	
Smell	..	..	None	
	Permanent	6.0°		
Hardness	Temporary	4.9°		
	Total	10.9°		
Poisonous Metals.	None detected.			

Remarks:—I am of opinion that the above sample of water may be used for drinking purposes.

(*Sd.*) CECIL DUNCAN,
City Analyst.

Rivers and Streams.—There is nothing of an unusual character to report under this section.

Drainage and Sewerage.—Following the favourable reception by the Health Committee of my 1932 Report on the Sanitary circumstances of the areas added to the City by the extension of the boundaries in 1931, steps have been taken to provide, as far as is at present reasonably possible adequate water supplies and drainage facilities in the new portions of the City; and in this connexion I would wish to acknowledge the ready co-operation of the City Engineer

and City Surveyor upon whom the actual improvement of the Sanitary conditions, has, of course, fallen.

The required standard for septic tank construction has been raised: and in consequence of the activities of the Water and Sewerage Committee, few new houses have required this type of sewage disposal—so unsatisfactory in an Urban district.

Refuse Disposal.—This is now being carried throughout the added areas by the Streets Department.

Sewage Disposal.—*Bath Road.*—All the houses on the main Bath Road have, with one exception now been connected to the new sewer and the work of laying new sewers in the Avenues adjoining the main Bath Road is now in progress.

Spetchley.—No means of disposal of sewage other than Septic Tanks has, as yet, been provided in this District and complaints have been received of the nuisance from the overflows discharging effluents into ditches and streams in the neighbourhood but the Water and Sewerage Committee are proposing to deal with the matter in the very near future.

Ombersley Road.—The new sewer was extended in the Ombersley Road and 36 houses have been connected up. There are several houses with the connection from the sewer laid and negotiations for the connecting up of the house drainage are pending.

Water Supply.—The City Water has been piped to Bromyard Road, Bransford Road and Corn Meadow Lane being districts within the added area.

Septic Tanks.—Owing to the reduction in their number and also to the diminished rainfall which has ensured better percolation of effluents little nuisance has been experienced from septic tank systems.

Scavenging.—Despite the very hot summer, no serious complaints of nuisance from the tips were received during the year, and the conditions of the tips compare very favourably with those that obtained in 1930.

Smoke Abatement.—No action was required to be taken under the Smoke Abatement Byelaws adopted in 1932.

Owing to the progressive use of electrical power in industry, Worcester is a relatively smokeless City. The City Electrical Engineer informs me that 20,850 Horse Power is now being used in industrial processes and that the use in the homes of electricity in place of coal is extending.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.—Mr. Ralph Taylor, Chief Sanitary Inspector, furnishes the following report dealing with Sanitary Inspections within the City.

He has the help of two Assistant Sanitary Inspectors

but in consequence of the work under the 1930 Housing Act and the general post-war enlargement of sanitary duties, I feel the sanitary department is somewhat understaffed: and in particular would wish that the Sanitary inspectors had more time at their disposal for the supervision of premises where food is prepared and sold.

Abatement of Nuisances.—2,437 nuisances have been reported during the year. To abate these nuisances, 417 Request Notices were served upon the persons responsible, and in 172 instances the Health Committee gave instructions for Statutory Notices to be served.

In 10 cases I had to ask the Health Committee's authority for legal proceedings to be taken, but the nuisances were abated after the despatch of a warning letter and no Summonses were served.

Number of Notices Served and Summary of Work Carried out during 1933.

Number of Notices (Preliminary) served	..	..	417
Number of Notices (Statutory) served	..	..	172
Number of letters sent with regard to Notices, etc.			618
Number of complaints received and investigated	..		389
Number of Notices sent to Schools re Infectious Diseases	..	..	325
Rooms cleansed and limewashed	..	..	378
Dilapidated walls, floors, windows, etc., repaired	..		463
Defective roofs and spouting repaired	..	..	173
Damp walls cured	..	..	44
Washhouses repaired, cleansed and limewashed	..		80

Washhouse floors and yards repaved or repaired ..	28
Glazed stoneware sinks fixed	27
Sink waste-pipes and rainwater pipes disconnected	16
Drains opened and cleansed	49
Defective drains repaired or reconstructed	45
Glazed stoneware gully traps fixed	25
Water closets repaired, cleansed and limewashed ..	97
Water closet flushing cisterns repaired	56
Water closets provided with new basins and traps ..	22
Defective joints in pans, traps and flush pipes repaired	10
Houses provided with sufficient water supply ..	24
Nuisances from overcrowding abated	66
Nuisances from improper keeping of animals ..	2
Accumulation of manure removed	16
Sanitary dust-bins provided	456
Miscellaneous	206
Houses, W.C's, etc., cleansed by Occupiers ..	4
Waste of water reported to Water Inspector ..	12
No. of references to City Surveyor with regard to dangerous buildings, paving of courts and foul street gullies.. .. .	15
Rooms disinfected after infectious diseases	114
Verminous houses fumigated	91
Samples of Food and Drugs collected for City Analyst	185
Samples of Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs collected for City Analyst	10
Samples of Milk for Bacteria Count	20
Samples of Milk for Tubercle Bacilli	25

Inspections.—This table shows the number and nature of inspections carried out during 1933:—

Housing Inspections	290
-----------------------------	-----

Public Health Inspections	..	..	..	..	1,558
Re-Inspections	..	..	..	..	1,643
Infectious Diseases, Visits to Houses	..	..	..	..	116
Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	222
Houses Let in Lodgings	..	..	..	..	153
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	..	..	..	..	175
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	136
Workshops	..	..	..	..	151
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	103
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	1,836
Canal Boats	..	..	..	..	24
Dust-bin Inspections	..	..	..	..	689
Food Shops and Markets	..	..	..	..	751
Places where animals kept	..	..	..	..	55
Water Samples taken	..	..	..	..	78
Drains smoke-tested	..	..	..	..	37
Smoke Observations	..	..	..	..	35

House Refuse.—During the year 456 Ashbins have been provided and in no case has it been necessary to institute proceedings for non-compliance with notices served. The practice of sending an Order Form with each notice served stating that Ashbins are supplied by this Department at a very reasonable cost has still been continued and greatly facilitates our work.

Smoke Abatement.—35 observations were made of factory chimneys for the emission of smoke.

Six cautionary letters were sent to the respective owners during the year, and subsequent observations

showed that better supervision was being given to the firing of the furnaces.

Rag Flock Act, 1911—1928.—Inquiries have been made, and there are no premises in the City where rag flock is manufactured. The only flock used in bedding is cotton mill, puff or flock not broken from rags but made from waste cotton.

Premises Controlled by Bye-Laws.

Offensive Trades.—The total number of Offensive Trades carried on in the City is as follows:—

			Under Sec. 112 of Public Health Act 1875	Under Ministry of Health Order Jan. 1913	Total
Fish-friers .. ..	..	..	16	18	34
Tripe-Boilers .. ..	..	..	—	6	6
Fellmongers .. ..	..	..	2	1	3
Rag and Bone Dealers ..	..		4	—	4
Hide, Skin and Fat Dealers			2	—	2
Gut Scrapers .. ..	..	..	1	—	1
			—	—	—
Total .. ..	..	..	25	25	50

6 applications for the establishment of the trade of a Fish-frier were received during the year, with the following results, viz:—

- 4 were refused
- 2 were granted.

A Knacker Yard at Croft Road is licensed annually for slaughtering horses and cattle not intended for the food of man, subject to stringent rules and regulations as to the conduct of the trade.

The Offensive Trades have, on the whole, been well conducted and no serious complaints have been received of any nuisance therefrom.

Common Lodging Houses.—The total number of Common Lodging Houses on the Register at the end of 1933 was 10 providing accommodation for 218 Lodgers.

Two of these houses are permanently registered and the other 8 are registered for a period of one year only under Section 69 of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1907.

The Common Lodging Houses have, on the whole, been well conducted and are visited at least once a week and more frequently during the Hop picking season.

Houses Let in Lodgings.—There are 17 houses registered as Houses Let in Lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family. The Byelaws introduced in 1931 have been complied with and the houses are on the whole fairly well conducted.

Factory and Workshop Act.—The number of Workshops on our Register at the end of 1933 was 143 made up as follows:—

Number on Register at the end of 1932	147
---------------------------------------	----	----	-----

add

Workshops added during 1933	6
-----------------------------	----	----	---

153

less

Workshops given up during 1933	8
--------------------------------	----	----	---

Workshops not in use or no-one employed			
---	--	--	--

therein	2	10
---------	----	----	---	----

Number of Workshops on Register at 31st				—
---	--	--	--	---

December 1933	143
---------------	----	----	----	-----

A total of 151 visits have been paid to the Workshops during 1933.

Verbal requests to Occupiers or Owners with regard to limewashing fixing Abstract, etc., have been complied with; but Notices have had to be served during the year in connexion with the following defects:—

Workshops cleansed and limewashed	..	3
-----------------------------------	----	---

W.C.'s reconstructed	3
----------------------	------	----	----	----	---

These defects were remedied without further action having to be taken.

Three notices of infringement of the Public Health Acts were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories and were immediately dealt with.

Bakehouses.—At the close of the year, there were on our Register 46 Bakehouses in the City. This includes 10 which are classified as “Factory Bakehouses.”

No additions have been made during the year and one “Retail Bakehouse” has been closed.

There have, however, been various changes in connexion with the occupiers of the Bakehouses.

Periodical inspections have been made of all the Bakehouses, and on the whole they have been fairly well conducted, but the difficulty always seems to be the keeping clean of the Bakehouse floors.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors
or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	In- spections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Pro- secutions. (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	25	1	—
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	151	3	—
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' pre- mises)	—	—	—
Total	176	4	—

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Pro- secutions (5)
	Found. (2)	Re- medied. (3)	Referred to H.M. In- spector. (4)	
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—*				
Want of cleanliness	3	3	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	—	—	—	—
Sanitary accom- modation	insufficient	—	—	—
	unsuitable or defective ...	3	3	—
	not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—
OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS :				
Illegal occupation of under- ground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections men- tioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Work- shops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921) ...				
Total	6	6	—	—

*Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.

NATURE OF WORK (1)	Instances (2)	Notices served (3)	Prosecutions (4)
Wearing Apparel—			
Making, &c.	5	5	—
Cleaning and washing			
Household linen			
Lace, lace curtains and nets			
Curtains and furniture hangings			
Furniture and upholstery			
Electro-plate			
File making			
Brass and brass articles			
Fur pulling			
Cables and chains			
Anchors and Grapnels			
Cart gear			
Locks, latches and keys			
Umbrellas, &c.			
Artificial flowers			
Nets, other than wire nets			
Tents			
Sacks			
Racquet and tennis balls			
Paper, &c., paper bags			
Brush making			
Pea picking			
Feather sorting			
Carding, &c., of button, &c.			
Stuffed toys			
Basket making			
Chocolates and sweetmeats			
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, &c.			
Textile weaving			
TOTAL	5	5	—

SECTION "D"

Housing.

In 1930 it was ascertained that under the Housing Act of that year approximately 400 houses within the City would require to be demolished either as individual unfit houses or as dwellings within Clearance Areas.

In September 1933 the Ministry of Health Circular 1331 was received. This Circular was intended to expedite the work by local authorities of slum clearance and called for fresh programmes toward this end intended to encompass the demolition of all slum property by 1938.

At that time, 156 of the 400 houses in the original proposal had been demolished: and Clearance Area Schemes embracing 70 houses were in course of preparation.

The new proposals submitted in compliance with Circular 1331, project the demolition by 1938 of 209 houses in Clearance Areas (including the 70 already referred to) and 218 individual unfit houses: or a total of 427 over and above the 156 already demolished.

The extent of the work done under Housing during the year is summarised on page 54.

During the year 58 houses were demolished; 41 Individual Unfit Houses and 17 houses in the Dolday Clearance Scheme.

Dolday Clearance Area.—The demolition of this insanitary property was completed during the year, and to provide the necessary accommodation 26 houses were built on the Barneshall site (already alluded to in my 1932 Report), and 26 on the Brickfields Road Site No. 2.

Other Clearance Areas.—The Council also declared Clearance Areas in Copenhagen Street affecting 52 houses and 3 buildings, and King Street affecting 21 houses.

The central position of the King Street Area and the relation of the Copenhagen Street Area to the River front made it desirable that the land should pass into Corporation ownership, and accordingly it was decided to acquire the sites of the affected properties by agreement or Compulsory Purchase Order.

Unfortunately, this necessitates a lengthy and somewhat laborious procedure and the Areas will probably only actually be cleared late in 1934; which makes it difficult to co-ordinate slum clearance with building for rehousing.

To date 67 new houses have been completed for rehousing purposes, and 164 houses are being erected on Tolladine Road site No. 2.

In deciding Rentals reference is made to a Scale of Means adopted by the Health Committee, and it has been possible to let the most recently erected houses at a maximum of 6/6 per week and a figure for rent-assisted tenants of 4/6 per week.

Generally, it has been our experience that the great

majority of rehoused tenants respond well to their improved environment, and the suggestion that rehoused slum dwellers are creating fresh slums is not in practice substantiated.

Some new houses have become bug-infested. This may have arisen in consequence of the transportation of infected bedding and furniture, although tenants are encouraged to destroy worn-out bedding, etc. In some cases this infestation has arisen from the purchase of second-hand bedding already infested. The past year, too, has been a favourable one for the breeding of bugs. It is probable that more drastic and expensive steps will require to be taken to control this nuisance.

Housing Statistics.

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	..	1,848
---	----	-------

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	3,335
--	---------	-------

(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	290
--	---------	-----

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	290
--	---------	-----

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 89

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 79

2. *Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:—*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 271

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—*

Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs* 7

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners Nil.

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil.

*Later demolished.

B. Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:

- | | | |
|-----|--|------|
| (1) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 115 |
| (2) | Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:— | |
| (a) | By owners | 109 |
| (b) | By Local Authority in default of owners | Nil. |

C. Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:

- | | | |
|-----|---|----|
| (1) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 69 |
| (2) | Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. | 58 |

D. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930:

- | | | |
|-----|---|------|
| (1) | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 1 |
| (2) | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | Nil. |

SECTION "E"

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.—The following Licences were issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Order:—

Number of Producers' Licences granted for the sale of Pasteurised Milk	3
Number of Dealers' Licences granted for the sale of "Certified" Milk	1

The sale of Pasteurised Milk is gaining ground in the City, particularly since one of the largest Milk Retailers began to pasteurise their supplies and opened a new pasteurising station equipped with the most modern plant.

The standards required for the licensing of new milk distributive depots have been raised and the sale of loose milk is definitely declining.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Ralph Taylor, upon whom devolves the routine work in connection with the Food and Drug Acts, supervision of milkshops, enforcement of Meat Regulations, etc., submits the following details:—

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk.—Out of a total of 91 samples of milk purchased during the year, 7 were certified by the Analyst to be below the presumptive standard of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Our procedure in all cases of milk being reported against as below the standard laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture (i.e., Fat 3.0%, Non-fatty solids 8.5%) is to trace the source of supply:—

1. Purchase on round.
2. Samples taken in course of delivery from the farmer to the dairyman.
3. Samples, if necessary, direct from the cows.
4. Vendor asked for an explanation and to attend Meeting of Health Committee.

The County Authorities have always been willing to co-operate in every way when it has been necessary for them to take samples of Milk within their District.

Samples Nos. 95, 96 and Test Samples Nos. 1 to 8 (10 Samples).

Sample No. 1, Test sample brought into Office by Cafe Proprietor, which proved on analysis to be 30% deficient in Fat and 2.3% deficient in Non-fatty Solids.

Samples Nos. 95 and 96, taken at place of delivery and from the mixed milk direct from cows, the former being deficient in fat to the extent of 23.3% and in Non-fatty-solds 3.5%. The latter 10% deficiency in fat and 2.3% Non -fatty-solids.

Of the samples taken from individual cows 3 were found to be deficient in Fat and Non-fatty solids.

After consideration by the Health Committee no prosecution was deemed advisable.

Samples Nos. 31, 1, 2 and 3.

Sample No. 1 purchased on round from Dairyman, proved, on analysis, to be 13.3% deficient in Fat.

Samples Nos. 1, 2 and 3 which were taken direct from the Cows by the County Authorities were also proved to be deficient in fat to the extent of 13.3%, 3.3% and 6.6% respectively.

The Vendor and Farmer attended the Health Committee, who, after carefully considering the case, decided not to prosecute; but both the Dairyman and Farmer were cautioned.

Samples Nos. 34 and 45 to 55.

Sample No. 34 taken on round from Dairyman, proved on analysis to be deficient in Non-fatty Solids to the extent of 8.2%.

11 Samples, Nos. 45 to 55 were then taken at place of delivery and two samples were proved to be deficient in Non-fatty Solids to the extent of 3.5% and 8.2% respectively whilst another sample was deficient in fat to the extent of 10%.

The Vendor of the original sample, No. 34 appeared before the Health Committee, a prosecution however was not deemed advisable and the Vendor was strongly warned.

Samples Nos. 49, 56 and 57.

Sample No. 49 taken in connection with the above men-

tioned case at place of delivery proved on analysis to be deficient in Non-fatty solids to the extent of 8.2%.

Samples No. 56 and 57 were then taken in conjunction with the County Authorities direct from cows, these samples proved, on subsequent analysis to be of good quality, being well above the standard as laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Farmer appeared before the Health Committee and was strongly cautioned.

Bacteriological Examination.—45 samples of Milk were, during the year, sent to the City Analyst for bacteriological examination—20 for Bacteria Count, and 25 for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli.

The 25 latter samples were all found to be free from Tuberculosis.

The following are the results of the 20 samples of milk taken for Bacteria Count:—

Pasteurised Milk:

					On Agar at 37° C. in 2 days per 1 c.c.
(1)	..	..	..	..	150,000
(2)	..	..	..	..	2,010
(3)	..	..	..	..	460
(4)	..	..	..	..	10,200
(5)	..	..	..	..	17,780
(6)	..	..	..	..	7,620
(7)	..	..	..	..	186,000
(8)	..	..	..	..	16,220
(9)	..	..	..	..	4,325

All the above samples with two exceptions gave a bacterial count below the maximum permissible under the Milk (Special Designations) Order; but in connection with Nos. 1 and 7 warning letters were sent to the licensees concerned requesting them to take the matter up with their producers with a view to more cleanly methods being adopted. Subsequent samples were found to comply with the prescribed conditions.

Ordinary Milk:

On Agar at 37° C in 2 days per 1 c.c.		Presence or absence of Coliform Bacillus.
(10)	83,000	Present in 1/10th c.c.
(11)	158,000	Present in 1 c.c.
(12)	105,000	Present in 1/10th c.c.
(13)	23,000	Absent in 1 c.c.
(14)	48,500	Present in 1/10th c.c.
(15)	13,020	Absent in 1 c.c.
(16)	6,700	Present in 1 c.c.
(17)	10,980	Present in 1 c.c.
(18)	168,000	Present in 1/100th c.c.
(19)	7,720	Present in 1 c.c.
(20)	267,000	Present in 1/100th c.c.

When Coliform Bacilli were present in 1/10th or in 1/100th c.c. warning letters were sent to the Retailers concerned to exercise stricter supervision in the handling of the milk.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.—The following Registrations have been granted during the year:—

Retails Purveyors of Milk (City Residents) ..	8
Retail Purveyors of Milk in the City (County Residents)	1
At the end of 1933 there were on our Registers:—	
Cowkeepers	15
Dairymen	66
Retail Purveyors of Milk	13
Retail Purveyors residing outside the City but who retail milk within the City	58
Shopkeepers selling bottled milk	12

Cowsheds.—At the end of 1933 there were 15 Cowsheds on our Register with a total of 220 Cows.

Two cowsheds have been given up during the year, one making room for a new building site the other being demolished the Owner giving up the trade.

All the Cowsheds are periodically visited by the District Inspectors, and the various Herds are inspected at least once in the year by the Council's Veterinary Inspector in company with the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Any suspected animal is milked in the presence of these Officers and in all 18 samples of Milk were taken for bacteriological examination. Each of the samples were, however, certified to be free from Tuberculosis.

Meat and Other Foods.—The provision and food shops, butchers shops and stalls have received numerous visits during the past year and as a general rule the conditions existing were found to be satisfactory.

All the Butchers have recognized days and times for slaughtering, and in case of emergency, special Notice must be given to the Sanitary Inspector. 50 Notifications were received from butchers concerning animals which, on slaughter were found to be in a diseased or unsound condition.

The only Stalls in existence in the City are those contained in the covered Meat Market which is under the control of an Inspector and the majority of these stalls are only in use one or two days each week.

35 Notices were received during the year from cottagers and similar persons who desired to kill pigs for their own consumption and the carcasses of 35 pigs were inspected at these premises.

Unsound Food.—During the year the following food has been destroyed as being diseased or unwholesome, viz:—

Tuberculosis:

Cattle	21 Carcases and organs
	63 Heads and Tongues
	3 All Organs
	47 Lungs
	23 Livers
	18 Other Organs
Pigs	5 Carcases and organs
	28 Heads and Tongues
	36 Heads
	15 Other organs
Calves	2 Carcases and organs

Other Diseases:

Cattle	21 Carcases and organs
	8 Heads and tongues
	4 All organs
	4 Lungs
	112 Livers
	2 Other organs

Sheep	22 Carcases and organs
	197 Livers
	17 Lungs
	1 All organs

Lambs	1 Carcase and organs
-------	----------------------

Pigs	10 Carcases and organs
	20 Other organs
	18 Livers
	4 Lungs

Calves	1 Carcase and organs
	2 Other organs

Meat	44 lbs.
------	---------

Tinned Goods	48 lbs.
--------------	---------

Fish	196 lbs.
------	----------

Fowl	15
------	----

Turkeys	2
---------	---

Rabbits	12
---------	----

The total weight of food condemned during the year was 13 tons, 4 cwt, 0 qr. and 22 lbs. All the food was voluntarily surrendered by the respective owners, and after being condemned was either burnt at the Slaughterhouses or conveyed on the Corporation Lorry to the Birmingham Destructors, the cost of such haulage being £20.

Public Slaughterhouses.—The Public Slaughterhouses were opened in the year 1868, and have from time to time been brought up to date.

Mr. Ralph Taylor, Chief Sanitary Inspector, attends the Public Slaughterhouses each morning, and all meat and internal organs are inspected before removal. The Manager, Mr. W. Haworth, who is a qualified Meat Inspector, keeps the premises well under control and exercises supervision over the animals slaughtered.

The following is a comparative table showing the number of Animals slaughtered and the slaughtering fees received for the year ended 31st March 1934 and the previous four years.

		To March 31st.				
		1930.	1931	1932	1933	1934
Beasts						
slaughtered		2,326	2,242	2,390	2,366	2,248
Sheep	„	9,827	9,289	12,616	15,996	15,748
Calves	„	854	616	634	686	918
Pigs	„	3,217	3,656	4,961	5,688	4,310
		16,224	15,803	20,601	24,736	23,224
Amount						
received						
for slaugh-						
tering		£583	£547	£667	£762	£697

Private Slaughterhouses.—The number of Private Slaughterhouses in the City remains the same as last year, viz:—

One Licensed Slaughterhouse and 19 Registered Slaughterhouses.

The Slaughterhouses are regularly visited to enforce the provisions of the Bye-laws and to inspect as far as possible the meat killed therein.

No difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the cleansing and limewashing of the Slaughterhouses, all requests for limewashing, etc., being immediately dealt with.

Humane Slaughtering.—The Cash Captive bolt Pistol is the instrument in use in the Private Slaughterhouses, for the stunning of Beasts, Calves and Pigs, and it is giving every satisfaction.

Early in the year an Electrolethaler was installed at the Public Slaughterhouses for the preliminary stunning of pigs by electricity. After being rendered insensible to all pain the pigs are stuck in the usual manner. This method has given every satisfaction, and under the new Bye-laws regulating Public Slaughterhouses it will be compulsory to stun all animals (i.e. including sheep) by means of mechanically operated instruments.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act 1928.—The number of samples of Food and Drugs submitted to the

Analyst during the year 1933 was 185, namely 103 under the Act and 82 Test Samples.

Of the 103 samples taken under the Act, 95 were certified to be genuine and 8 adulterated; and of the 82 Test samples all were found to be genuine.

	1931		1932		1933	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Analysis	108	81	94	84	103	82
Adulterated	10	1	1	—	8	—
Adulterated per cent	10.8%	1.2%	1.09%	—	7.76%	—

Cream.—It is unlawful for any preservatives to be added to cream, and of the 6 test samples of cream all were certified to be free from preservatives and of good quality as regards Butter Fat.

Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations 1923.—6 samples of Condensed Milk were submitted for analysis and in each case the samples conformed to the requirements of the Regulations, and were properly labelled.

Public Health (Preservatives, &c. in Food) Regulations, viz.:—Amongst the samples submitted to the

City Analyst were samples of food taken under the above Regulations as follows, viz:—

- 3 Sausages
- 4 Jams
- 1 Paste
- 4 Pickles
- 1 Lemon Curd
- 2 Beers
- 1 Sultanas
- 2 Raisins
- 1 Sauce

Sausage.—Of the three samples mentioned above, one was proved on analysis, to contain Sulphur Dioxide. This sample was obtained from a small Retailer and at the time of purchase there was no declaratory notice denoting the presence of preservative in the sausage. The sausage had been dispatched to the Retailer that same morning in a plain piece of grease proof paper and with no indication that preservatives were present neither did the invoice state that such was the case.

The Wholesaler stated in a subsequent interview that it was his usual custom to supply his Customers with Notices although he admitted that he did not label the Sausages when being delivered to Customers and promised to give immediate instructions for this to be done.

The Retailer and Wholesaler appeared before the Health Committee and were strongly cautioned.

Milk.—Of the 91 samples of Milk taken during the year 7 were reported against as adulterated, and the particulars of the action are given under a previous paragraph on Milk Supply.

SUMMARY OF SAMPLES TAKEN FOR ANALYSES,

						Under Act. Test.	
Milk	..	..	..	..	..	75	16
Milk Condensed			..	..	..	—	6
Butter	..	..	..	..	..	12	4
Arrowroot		..	..	..	..	—	2
Ground Almonds			..	..	..	—	1
Cream	..	..	..	..	..	—	6
Pickles	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Cheese		..	..	..	..	—	2
Flour, Self Raising			..	..	..	—	3
Flour, Plain	..		..	..	..	—	2
Ground Ginger			..	..	..	—	2
Jam	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Lard	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Margarine		..	..	..	..	—	2
Sweets	..	..	..	..	..	—	3
Christmas Sweets			..	..	..	—	1
Marmalade	..		..	..	..	—	1
Paste Foods	..		..	..	..	1	1
Pepper		..	..	..	..	—	2
Vinegar		..	..	..	..	—	2
Sauce	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Beef Suet		..	..	..	..	—	1
Baking Powder			..	..	..	—	1
Egg	„	..	..	..	..	—	1
Lemonade	„	..	..	..	..	—	1
Bread	..		..	..	..	—	2
Sausage		..	..	..	..	4	—

					Under Act. Test.	
Raisins	..	..	..	..	—	2
Lemon Curd	..	..	..	..	1	—
Sultanas	..	..	..	..	—	1
Gin	..	..	..	..	—	1
Whiskey	..	..	..	..	—	1
Beer	..	..	..	..	—	2
Camphorated Oil	..	..	..	..	—	1
Olive Oil	..	..	..	..	—	1
Zinc Ointment	..	..	..	..	—	1
Tinct. Iodine	..	..	..	..	—	1
Sulphur Ointment	..	..	..	..	—	2
Boric Ointment	..	..	..	..	—	1
Seidlitz Powder	..	..	..	..	—	1
Castor Oil	..	..	..	..	—	1
Eucalyptus Oil	..	..	..	..	—	1
Total					103	82

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.—During the year the following samples have been taken from various Corn and Seed Merchants in the City, viz:—

Fertilisers:—

Ground Limestone	..	1 sample
Manure (named)	..	1 sample
Fertiliser (named)	..	1 sample
		—
		3 samples
		—

Feeding Stuffs:—

Bran	..	..	..	1 sample
Dairy Nuts	..	..	..	1 sample
Kibbled Linseed Cakes	..			1 sample
Sharps	..	..	..	1 sample
Wheat Feed Bran	..	..		1 sample
Dairy Cobs	..	..		1 sample
Flaked Maize	..	..		1 sample
				—
				7 samples
				—

In each case, the samples were certified by the Analyst to be up to the standard mentioned on the Statutory Statement given on the article or posted in the shop or warehouse.

Rat Campaign.

The following is a copy of the report which was sent to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in December, viz:—

Health Department,
Guildhall,

WORCESTER.

December, 1933.

To

*The Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit the following report, as required by the Ministry of Agriculture, on our activities with regard

to the destruction of rats within the City during the current year.

The practice of paying 4d. for every rat killed in the City and brought to the Health Office has still been continued and the following figures will show just how important it is that this procedure should be continued, and not merely confined to Rat Week, as the number which could possibly be caught during such a short time would be negligible as compared with the total for the year, viz:—

	1930	1931	1932	1933
No. of rats caught and brought to Health Office	4,210	6,740	10,162	11,608

It will be noted from the above figures that the total number of rats accounted for is still very much on the increase, this year's total exceeding last year's by 1,446.

With regard to the war of extermination that has been waged against the rat I should say that every encouragement is given to householders, shopkeepers, etc., to assist in ridding their premises of the vermin, advice is freely given, cages loaned and poisons supplied. Every type of place where rats are to be found needs special consideration and the following "golden rules" will prove invaluable to many whose premises are overrun by rats,

1. Don't attempt, except in small domestic cases to clear the rats from infested premises by trapping, begin by blocking, flooding, ferreting, and poisoning.

2. Keep run-traps set throughout the year against the outside of every building that rats are likely to approach.
3. Keep all foodstuffs in closed receptacles and refuse in galvanised dustbins and make all buildings, fowl-pens and piggeries rat-poof.
4. Keep all doors closed throughout the night and close all holes as soon as the rats have been killed.
5. Never let a rat that can be killed to-day live till to-morrow.
6. Do not set traps by hand, rats are very clever in avoiding traps that have been in contact with the human body.

During National Rat Week extra efforts were put forward by means of advertising, etc., and the total of 314 was attained, highest catches being 22, 16, and 15.

The actual amount of money paid out for the destruction of 11,608 rats was roughly £190, a small enough amount when compared with the loss that would have been sustained had they been allowed to go their way unmolested, especially when we know that a rat begins to breed at three months and continues to breed 5 or 6 times a year.

The real danger to be feared if the rat gets the upper hand, and this may easily happen, is that it does incalculable damage to all kinds of property, destroying and spoiling food materials, burrowing into walls, basements, etc., and undermining footpaths and streets and in addition might be active agents in spreading disease. I am convinced that if our present campaign were to cease, the rat menace would become a serious problem.

When one considers the antiquity of the City, its proximity to the river, canal, and streams, the various trades carried on and the existence of old brick sewers, it is essential that no stone must be left unturned in assisting in the extermination of the "brown peril."

I am of the firm opinion that any money expended in the war of extermination is a definite saving to the Ratepayers of the City.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

RALPH TAYLOR,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Canal Boats Acts.—The following is a copy of my Report to the Health Committee on our activities in connection with the Canal Boats Acts for the year 1933. A copy of the Report has been sent to the Ministry of Health.

Public Health Department,
Guildhall,

WORCESTER.

19th February, 1934.

To

*The Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

The Ministry of Health have asked to be furnished with the report of the work carried out under the above Acts for the year 1933.

The number of actual recorded inspections of Canal Boats was 24, but numerous visits were paid to the Canal and Docks when, in consequence of general quietness of traffic on the Canals, no boats were seen.

The conditions of the boats, with the exception of the two mentioned later, were found to be satisfactory and quite up to the standard of former years. 60% of the Boats inspected were all of good class and belonging to a large carrying Company who pay strict attention to their Boats and endeavour to keep them in conformity with the Acts' requirements. In this connexion there has been a great improvement in the marking of the Boats, as this Company did, at considerable expense, substitute large raised letters and numbers over the painted ones which frequently got damaged.

The following infringements were found on the boats:—

Boats without a Certificate	..	1
Boats not properly marked	..	1

The usual complaint note to the Owner had the desired effect of remedying these defects.

Owing to the flooded state of the River Severn in the early part of the year, 6 Petrol Boats were held up at Worcester Bridge for nearly three weeks and finally had to be filled with some 40,000 gallons of water to allow the Boats to get under the Bridge.

The number of persons found to be living on the Boats were 29 men, 2 women and 3 children. 2 of the Children were under 5 years of age and 1 between 5 and 12 years.

There were 126 Boats on our Register at the end of 1933 and of this number I believe 42 to be in use or available for use and 84 Boats which cannot be traced. 1 Boat has been re-registered owing to change of ownership and particulars were sent to the Gloucester Authority for the previous registration to be cancelled.

SECTION "F"

Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious and other Diseases.

The Influenza epidemic of the Winter of 1932 continued over into 1933, and there were 25 deaths.

Publicity was given to the outbreak by suitable announcements in the local press, and any cases of Influenzal Pneumonia considered by the doctors in attendance to require it, were admitted into the Ward specially set aside at the City Isolation Hospital.

Diphtheria.—The incidence of the disease was again very low, and the cases admitted were mild in character. This happy state of affairs has existed for so many years that the population as a whole may be losing immunity, and an outbreak of diphtheria of a serious type may not be far off.

No steps towards artificial immunisation of the public have, however, been taken, as in the absence of a serious outbreak of the disease, the public's response to an invitation to be immunised is always disappointing.

13 cases were notified, with one death—which followed the operation of tracheotomy for which a surgeon was engaged.

Scarlet Fever.—The number of cases of Scarlet Fever showed a slight increase over 1932, although the incidence was still low.

There were 98 cases notified, as against 82 during 1932, and of these 5 were treated at home, the remainder being admitted to the City Isolation Hospital.

Measles.—4 deaths due to Measles took place during the year.

Severe cases of Measles are admitted on request to the City Isolation Hospital, and 14 such cases were successfully treated without any deaths.

I would again urge the more extended use of the City Isolation Hospital for the nursing of serious cases of measles, which has a fatality rate very much higher than that of Scarlet Fever.

The following table indicates the incidence of notifiable infectious disease during the year:—

				Cases Notified
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	98
Diphtheria	..	..	..	13
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	6
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas	..	..	..	11
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		..		7

	Cases Notified
Paratyphoid Fever	2
Acute primary Pneumonia ..	72
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ..	14

Tuberculosis:

Pulmonary	58	
Non-Pulmonary	15	73

The incidence of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria cases at Elementary Schools is as shown below, viz.:—

School.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Total.
British	—	—	—
Cherry Orchard	1	—	1
Comer Gardens	2	—	2
Holy Trinity	—	—	—
Hound's Lane	—	—	—
Red Hill	1	—	1
Stanley Road	5	—	5
St. Barnabas	5	—	5
St. Clement	7	2	9
St. George, Claines	5	—	5
St. George, R.C.	1	—	1
St. John	17	—	17
St. Martin	1	—	1
St. Mary	1	—	1
St. Nicholas	1	—	1
St. Paul	4	1	5
St. Peter	5	1	6
St. Stephen	6	—	6
Rose Hill	1	1	2
Totals	63	5	68

City Isolation Hospital.—The following table shows the admissions, etc., occurring at the Isolation Hospital during the year, viz.:—

	City Patients.				County Patients.			
	In 1-1-33	Adm. 1933	Disch. 1933	In 1-1-34	In 1-1-33	Adm. 1933	Disch. 1933	In 1-1-34
Scarlet Fever	6	93	78	21	6	3	9	—
Diphtheria	1	16	16 Died 1	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	3	—	—	—	5	—
Fever	—	4	Died 1	—	1	9	Died 2	3
Pneumonia	—	1	Died 1	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	14	14	—	—	2	2	—
Cerebro-spi- nal Meningitis	—	1	Died 1	—	—	—	—	—
Mumps	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
<hr/>								
Tuberculosis	7	134	120	21	7	14	18	3
(all forms)	34	87	77 Died 9	35	3	8	6	5
<hr/>								
Total	41	221	206	56	10	22	24	8

The minimum number of patients at any time was 48, and the maximum 77; the average throughout the year being 57.

Apart from City patients, the hospital also receives on request patients from the County of Worcester suffering from infectious diseases and tuberculosis.

Following an outbreak at Kidderminster of Typhoid Fever, some 7 patients were treated at the City Isolation Hospital, with 2 deaths. One death occurred within 24 hours of admission, and one within 5 days.

The nursing of this number of Typhoid cases added considerably to the work of the staff, but furnished very valuable experience for the junior members of the nursing staff.

Two new cottages to house the hospital porter and herdsman were erected during the year and the male staff are now all housed at the hospital, with considerable administrative gain.

The additions to the Hospital Administrative Block have been started and next year will see the Nursing and domestic staff more comfortably housed.

The lectures to the Nursing Staff by the Medical Officer of Health and the Sister Tutor have been continued.

While few of the 46 Tuberculosis beds have been empty during the year, there has never been any appreciable waiting list for Sanatorium treatment, and in no case has a patient needing immediate treatment had to wait any appreciable period for a bed.

The expenses of the Hospital amounted to £9,239 (which included extensions to Nurses Home and erection of 2 cottages for the Hospital Porter and Herdsman) against which £946 was received on account of the treatment of patients from other areas.

The average daily food costs, inclusive of staff, were 1s4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per head.

Cleansing and Disinfection.—No alterations have been made in the arrangements for cleansing and disinfection. Additional facilities for the disinfection of infected bedding will, I hope, be available shortly as I am not satisfied with the work done in this connection in infected houses.

There is a tendency to-day to emphasize the importance of infectious disease carriers and minimise the value of disinfection. Into this debatable territory I do not propose to enter; but as the whole of sanitation is bound up with cleansing I value home disinfection for the cleansing which accompanies it and for the object lessons in hygiene it provides.

The following disinfection steps were carried out:—

130 rooms disinfected and 29 lots of bedding stoved after cases of infectious disease.

239 rooms and 6 lots of bedding were fumigated in connection with disinfestation of houses.

Public Health (Smallpox) Regulations.—No vaccinations were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health under the above regulations.

Other Diseases.

(1) **Cancer.**—There were 87 deaths from Cancer. The following table gives particulars of the deaths due to this disease during the past 10 years:—

Year		Deaths	Percentage of total deaths	Percentage of total Population
1924	..	60	9.8	.119
1925	..	79	12.2	.157
1926	..	57	9.1	.112
1927	..	73	11.1	.143
1928	..	103	12.7	.196
1929	..	88	12.9	.167
1930	..	70	11.5	.133
1931	..	85	12.1	.167
1932	..	85	11.8	.163
1933	..	87	12.5	.166

Prevention of Blindness.—No special action was taken during the year under Section 66 of the Public Health Act 1925.

Tuberculosis.

Notification.—73 cases of Tuberculosis were notified. In addition, 12 cases came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health without previous notification.

Deaths.—There were 47 deaths, and of these 6 had not been previously notified; one notified post mortem. The ratio of non-notified to total deaths was 5 to 47.

The following tables gives the incidence of notified cases and of deaths according to age group, viz:—

*Extract from Circular 939, dated 13th December, 1928,
(adapted to relate to the year 1933)*

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1933.

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of all deaths from the disease in the Area during 1933 should be given in the Report in the following form:—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
1	—	—	1	2	1	—	2	—
5	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	1
10	1	1	—	2	—	2	—	—
15	2	2	1	1	1	3	—	—
20	6	5	—	1	3	3	—	—
25	4	10	—	1	6	6	—	—
35	7	6	—	—	1	5	—	—
45	5	2	2	—	6	1	1	—
55	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 & upwards	2	2	—	—	1	2	—	—
Total	28	30	6	9	19	22	3	3

Non-Notified Deaths 5

Ratio 5 to 47.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1924.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Registers of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health in the County Borough, on the 31st Dec., 1933 :—

PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY			TOTAL CASES
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
114	81	195	22	40	62	257

Cases of Surgical Tuberculosis notified are classified as follows:—

Hips	..	..	..	..	..	2
Neck Glands	..	..	..	..	..	4
Abdomen	..	..	..	..	..	1
Spine	..	..	..	..	..	2
Meninges	..	..	..	..	..	3
Knee Joint	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wrist	..	..	..	..	..	1
Foot	..	..	..	..	..	1
						—
						15
						—

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Summary of Notifications for the year 1933.

Age periods :	Formal Notifications												Total Notifica- tions
	Primary Notifications.												
	0 to 0	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 and 65	Total All ages.	
Non-Pulmonary.													
Males	1	2	6	4	7	5	1	2	28	29
Females	1	1	2	5	10	6	2	1	2	30	30
Pulmonary.													
Males	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	6
Females	2	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	9	9

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

New Cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health or Chief (Administrative) Tuberculosis Officer during the year, 1933, otherwise than by formal notification.

Age periods:	0 to 0	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	Total Cases.
Pulmonary Males	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	...	...	7
" Females...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Non-pulmonary Males	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" Females...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Source of Information.												
No. of Cases.												
Pulmonary.												
Non-pulmonary.												
Death Returns { from local Registrars	4
transferable deaths from Registrar General
Posthumous notifications...
"Transfers" from other areas (other than transferable deaths)...	1

Comparison of notifications and deaths with the past 18 years is shown below; and the Death Rate compared with that of England and Wales for the last 10 years, viz.:—

Year.	Cases Notified.			Total Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis.	Death Rate per 1000 Population.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.		Worcester.	England & Wales.
1933	58	15	73	47	0·89	—
1932	89	36	125	68	1·32	—
1931	74	18	92	51	1·00	0·896
1930	78	13	91	45	0·86	0·743
1929	74	17	91	43	0·81	0·932
1928	55	22	77	49	0·93	0·909
1927	64	20	84	54	1·06	0·952
1926	75	29	104	44	0·87	0·942
1925	75	34	109	61	1·21	1·017
1924	80	29	109	49	0·97	1·039
1923	68	34	102	55	1·10	1·049
1922	92	22	114	57	1·16	1·107
1921	93	25	118	48	0·95	1·117
1920	69	29	98	53	—	—
1919	89	30	119	65	—	—
1918	83	43	126	91	—	—
1917	102	26	128	79	—	—
1916	86	27	113	66	—	—
1915	85	37	122	70	—	—

Occupational Mortality is indicated in the table below:—

Males.				Females.			
Timber Merchant	..	1		Houseduties	..	11	
Butcher's Assistant	..	1		No Occupation	..	4	
Builder's Labourer	..	1		Machinists	..	2	
Baker .. ..	..	1		Charwoman	..	1	
Wood Carver	..	1		Tailoress	..	1	
Storekeeper	..	1		Gloveress	..	1	
Goods guard	..	1		School children	..	3	
Clerks	..	4		Infants	..	2	
Infants	..	3					
Grocer's Assistant	..	1					
Labourer	..	1					
House Decorator	..	2					
Kilnman	..	1					
Boot Repairer	..	1					
Tool Maker	..	1					
Bus Conductor	..	1					
		—				—	
		22				25	
		—				—	

16 deaths occurred within six months of notification, the varying periods being shown below:—

Deaths occurring within			Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
			M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1 week	..	..	1	1	2	2	3	5
2 weeks	..	..	1	—	1	—	—	—
3 weeks	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 weeks	..	..	1	—	1	—	—	—
2 months	..	..	—	1	1	—	—	—
3 months	..	..	2	—	2	—	—	—
6 months	..	..	1	3	4	—	—	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	..		6	5	11	2	3	5
			—	—	—	—	—	—

Extent of Tuberculosis.—At the end of the year there were 257 notified cases upon the Health Department register, as compared with 294 cases in 1932.

Housing of Tuberculosis Cases.—Whenever a case occurs in which a Tuberculous patient is housed under conditions detrimental to his health or dangerous to that of the family, efforts are made to secure accommodation in a new Council House. Thanks to the co-operation of the Housing Committee altogether some 75 families have been rehoused during the past 10 years.

Tuberculosis Dispensary.—The work of the dispensary is tabulated on pages 95-97.

Visiting.—3,105 visits were paid by the Tuberculosis Nurse.

Dental Treatment.—37 patients received dental treatment at the hands of Mr. Matley Moore, involving 70 attendances.

Public Health Act 1925, Section 62.—It was not considered necessary to remove any patient compulsorily to a sanatorium under this section.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. It was not necessary under these Regula-

tions to stop from working any tubercular person engaged in the handling of milk.

Artificial Pneumothorax.—This form of treatment was given to 10 cases during the year.

Sanatorium Treatment.

City Isolation Hospital.—79 pulmonary cases and 16 non-pulmonary cases were admitted to the Tuberculosis Wards of the City Isolation Hospital.

18 cases were admitted for Observation, and 8 non-pulmonary cases from the County were treated.

At no time during the year was there an appreciable waiting list, and we are nearing the position when a tubercular patient need not wait a day for Sanatorium treatment.

Selected cases receive artificial pneumothorax treatment, and all surgical cases receive artificial sunlight. A start has been made this year on treatment by Sanocrysin (a gold salt) and while the results have so far in certain cases been very encouraging, it would be premature to regard this form of treatment as more than an adjuvant to ordinary Sanatorium regime, although great claims have been made for it by Continental workers.

Knightwick Sanatorium.—The 8 beds maintained by the Council—4 for males and 4 for females—have been kept fully occupied during the year.

Tuberculosis After-Care Committee—The activities of the Committee are summarised as follows:—

Extra Nourishment:

3504 pints of Milk to 25 patients.

68 lbs. of Butter to 8 patients.

90 eggs to 1 patient.

Clothing:

24 patients or dependants have been supplied with articles of clothing, the total garments given to patients during the past 2 years being 388.

Employment:

A number of patients have been found temporary or permanent employment.

3 Air Rings and 1 bed-rest are loaned out to patients requiring them.

In addition, representations to the Public Assistance Committee have resulted in sympathetic consideration being given to the cases of necessitous tuberculosis patients.

Venereal Diseases.—The work at the conjoint Clinic maintained at the Worcester Royal Infirmary by the County

and City Councils has been continued during the year under the medical control of Mr. Tom Bates, F.R.C.S.

The work done at the Clinic on behalf of the City is tabulated below:—

Number of City cases dealt with during the year for the first time and found to be suffering from :—

Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	17
Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	18
Conditions other than venereal	...	...	...	...	...	19
Total	...	...	...	...	...	54

Total number of attendances of all City patients	...	...	2,408
Aggregate number of " In-patient days " of all City patients	...	...	379
Number of doses of arsenobenzene compounds given to City patients	...	...	525

Mental Deficiency Acts.—Ascertainment.—Excluding defectives whose care devolves upon the Education Committee, there were at the end of the year the following defectives known to the Mental Deficiency Act Committee:—

In Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	29
Under guardianship	..	..	..	..	..	14
Under Statutory supervision	..	..	..	..	..	32
Awaiting disposal	..	..	..	..	..	2
Under Voluntary Supervision	..	..	..	..	..	53
						130

Six new defectives came under the care of the Committee, 2 died, 1 was committed to Institutional care and one placed under guardianship.

The usual visits to defectives under guardianship have been paid by Miss Tree, the Visiting and Petitioning Officer, and the Medical Officer of Health.

The Occupation Centre continues to be conducted by Miss Webb and the Woodwork Class by Mr. Johnson.

As the administrative work and expense connected with mental deficiency is increasing, the investigations being at present made by the Departmental Committee upon Sterilisation come at an opportune moment.

Great difficulty is being experienced in finding Institutional vacancies for Mental Defectives as the Council has not got its own Institution for this purpose. The Local Authority is however, collaborating with Wolverhampton and other Midland Authorities with a view to the possible provision of a conjoined Institution to take all types of case.

Mental Treatment Act, 1930.—Little use is being made of the Out-Patient Treatment Clinic provided at the Worcester Royal Infirmary, and in consequence sessions are now only held fortnightly.

Dr. Fenton, Medical Superintendent of Powick Mental Hospital, reports that during the year 5 male and 6 female patients were treated, and made 14 attendances.

The work of the Clinic is wholly preventive, being intended to save patients from admission to a mental hospital.

Local Government and Other Officers Superannuation Act.—17 candidates for office under the Corporation were examined by the Medical Officer of Health, with the following results:—

12 passed fit at once.

2 passed after defective eyesight had been corrected.

1 passed after an observation period of 6 months.

2 rejected as unfit.

Public Health Propaganda.—During the year the Medical Officer of Health and the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, delivered addresses in Public Health subjects to various organisations.

The Health Committee also participated in a Maternity and Child Welfare Exhibition sponsored by the County Insurance Committee, and members of the staff were engaged on the various stands.

The Health Committee also took over various poster sites, formerly belonging to the Empire Marketing Board for the display of suitable Health propaganda material.

TABLE I.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY (OR
DISPENSARIES) DURING THE YEAR 1933.

Diagnosis	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total				Grand Total
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts) :—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	28	24	1	2	4	6	2	5	32	30	3	7	72
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	—	1	17
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	7	7	6	29
CONTACTS examined during the year :—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	2	—	11
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	27	32	28	102
CASES written in the Dispensary register as													
(a) Recovered ...	10	7	—	—	—	3	2	5	10	10	2	5	27
(b) Non-tuberculous(including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	46	45	36	158
-NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on December 31st													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	107	87	9	3	9	20	12	16	116	107	21	19	263
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	14	2	1	33

1.	Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	305
2.	Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	6
3.	Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ..	25
4.	Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	38
5.	Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	1,073
6.	Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	13
7.	Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—	
	(a) Personal	5
	(b) Other	—
8.	Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)	13
9.	Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	3,105

10. Number of:—

(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined ..	124
(b) X-ray examinations made in connexion with Dispensary work	22

11. Number of “Recovered” cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above	2
--	---

12. Number of “T.B. plus” cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st	100
--	-----

(C) NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS ON THE 31ST DECEMBER IN INSTITUTIONS BELONGING TO THE COUNCIL.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	FOR PULMONARY CASES.		FOR NON-PULMONARY CASES.		TOTAL.
	Adults.	Children under 15.	Adults.	Children under 15.	
Newtown Sanatorium, Worcester	30	—	—	16	46
King Edward VII Sanatorium, Knightwick, Worcs. ...	8	—	—	—	8

(D) RETURN SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT AND OBSERVATION DURING THE YEAR IN INSTITUTIONS (OTHER THAN POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS) APPROVED FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

	In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st. (1)	Admitted during the year. (2)	Discharged during the year. (3)	Died in the Institu- tions. (4)	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st. (5)
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases ad- mitted for observation	Adult males	1	1	-	-
	Adult females	5	5	-	-
	Children	12	10	-	2
	Total	18	16	-	2
Number of definitely tuberculous patients admitted for treatment	Adult males	30	29	4	19
	Adult females	42	33	6	15
	Children	9	9	1	6
	Total	81	71	11	40
GRAND TOTAL ...	41	99	87	11	42

(E) RETURN SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT PROVIDED DURING THE YEAR IN POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS for persons chargeable to the COUNCIL.

	In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institu- tions.	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st.
Number of patients suffering from pul- monary tuberculosis admitted for treatment.	Adult males	3	1	2	1
	Adult females	—	—	—	—
	Children	—	—	—	—
	Total	3	1	2	1
Number of patients suffering from non- pulmonary tuberculosis admitted for treatment.	Adult males	1	1	—	—
	Adult females	—	—	—	—
	Children	—	—	—	—
	Total	1	1	—	—
GRAND TOTAL ...	1	4	2	2	1

(F) RETURN SHOWING THE RESULTS OF OBSERVATION OF DOUBTFULLY TUBERCULOUS CASES DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR FROM INSTITUTIONS APPROVED FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Diagnosis on discharge from observation.	FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.						FOR NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.						TOTALS.					
	Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.			Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.								
	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.			
Tuberculous																		
Non-tuberculous			1	1	4	8						1	1	5	10			
Doubtful																		
TOTALS	-	-	1	1	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	10			

(G) RETURN SHOWING THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF DEFINITELY TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR FROM INSTITUTIONS APPROVED FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.				Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution														
Classification on admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of discharge	Under 3 months			3-6 months			6-12 months			More than 12 months			Totals				
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.		
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. minus	Quiescent ...	1	1	1	-	4	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	5	2	
		Not Quiescent	2	6	-	2	-	-	2	2	-	1	2	1	7	10	1	
		Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. + Group 1	Quiescent ...	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	
		Not Quiescent	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	
		Died in Institution	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. + Group 2	Quiescent ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	
		Not Quiescent	2	-	-	4	6	-	5	3	-	-	1	11	10	-	-	
		Died in Institution	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. + Group 3	Quiescent ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Not Quiescent	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
		Died in Institution	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones & Joints	Quiescent	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	
		Not Quiescent	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	
		Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Abdominal	Quiescent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
		Not Quiescent	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	
		Died in Institution	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Other Organs	Quiescent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Not Quiescent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Peripheral Glands	Quiescent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Not Quiescent	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
		Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

No.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.										All Ages.
		0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	45-	65-	85-	
1	Small-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Measles	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
3	Whooping Cough	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
4	Epidemic Influenza .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	8	11	3	25
5	Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Diphtheria.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
7	Enteric Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
8	Paratyphoid Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Diarrhœa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Epidemic Enteritis	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
11	Enteritis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Rheumatic Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Encephalitis Lethargica .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Puerperal Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Syphilis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
17	Septicæmia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4
18	Tuberculosis of Lungs	1	1	...	2	1	8	18	7	3	...	41
19	Tuberculosis of Meninges .....	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
20	Abdominal Tuberculosis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3
21	Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Gout .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Osteo Arthritis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Cancer .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	32	47	3	87
25	Diabetes Mellitus .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	...	6
26	Anæmia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
27	Premature Birth	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
28	Injury at Birth.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Congenital Defects	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
30	Debility at Birth	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
31	Marasmus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
32	Old Age .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	44
33	Apoplexy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	25	1	42
34	Meningitis	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7
35	Convulsions	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
36	Softening of Brain .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	16	1	21
37	General Paralysis of Insane .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
38	Other forms of Insanity .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	6	1	11
39	Epilepsy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	4
40	Diseases of the Spinal Cord .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	8
41	Endocarditis .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	10	12	25	2	51
42	Myocarditis .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	8	51	10	72
43	Arterio Sclerosis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	26	...	30
44	Acute Bronchitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	8	1	13
45	Chronic Bronchitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	16	2	22
46	Lobar Pneumonia	2	...	1	...	2	...	3	5	8	...	1
47	Lobular Pneumonia	4	5	...	...	...	...	3	4	3	1	20
48	Other Lung Diseases .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	4
49	Diseases of Stomach .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	5
50	Appendicitis .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	6
51	Obstruction of Intestines .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	7
52	Cirrhosis of Liver .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	5
53	Other Diseases of Liver .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Peritonitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
55	Acute Nephritis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
56	Bright's Disease .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	10	...	17
57	Diseases of Bladder and Prostate .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	9
58	Tumours and Other Affections of Female Genital Organs .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
59	Accidents and Diseases of Parturition .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
60	Deaths by Accident or Negligence .....	...	...	...	2	1	3	4	2	5	...	17
61	Deaths by Suicide .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	5
62	Deaths from Ill-defined Causes
63	All other Causes	1	...	1	1	1	3	10	11	2	30
ALL CAUSES		45	16	5	8	8	15	68	157	321	50	693

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